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NatureServe Explorer Species Index: 1 - 6 of 6 records in genus
DEROCERAS of family LIMACIDAE. ←

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Plant/Animal Records

Heritage ID	Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Distribution: United States & Canada
		Heritage	US ESA	COSEWIC	
Animals, Invertebrates Mollusks					
IMGAS87020	<u>Deroceras hesperium</u> EVENING FIELDSLUG	G1G2			USA: OR 4
IMGAS87030	<u>Deroceras heterura</u> MARSH SLUG	G1G2			USA: NM 4
IMGAS87040	<u>Deroceras laeve</u> MEADOW SLUG	G5			CAN: ON USA: AL, IL, KY, MI ^F , NM, UT, VA, WI 4
IMGAS87050	<u>Deroceras monentolophus</u> ONE-RIDGE FIELDSLUG	GU			4
IMGAS87010	<u>Deroceras panormitanum</u> LONGNECK FIELDSLUG	G5			4
IMGAS87060	<u>Deroceras reticulatum</u> GRAY FIELDSLUG	G5			CAN ^F : ON USA ^F : IN, KY, MI, UT, WI 4

⁴ **Incomplete Distribution Data:** Distribution data for U.S. states and Canadian provinces is known to be incomplete or has not been reviewed for this taxon.

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Note: Data presented in NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer> were updated to be current with NatureServe's central databases as of **October 2002**.

Note: This report was printed on **September 27, 2003**

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***Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller)**

Agriolimax reticulatum

Mollusca, Gastropoda, Limacidae .

Loach, Little grey slug

[Description](#), [Biology](#), [Life Cycle](#), [Damage](#), [Common Names](#), [Images](#)

[R]Description

- Adult: medio-dorsal keel joining the shield and posterior pneumostome on the shield. Light grey to beige, more or less mottled. Milky white mucus (*).
- Eggs: spherical, white translucent, deposited in clusters of 20 to 50.
- Young: 4 to 5 mm, purplish-pink.

[R]Biology

- Highly polyphagous, they attack in particular beets, cereals, rapeseeds, sunflower, protein pea, fodder Graminaceae, fodder legumes, maize, carrot, witloof chicory, strawberry, tomato, lettuce, potato and tobacco.
- Slug, active from the end of summer to spring.
- The time necessary to reach maturity is about 3 to 4 months and depends on the temperature. The slug is not very sensitive to cold, unless it freezes, but is sensitive to drought. Active at night, slugs remain under cover during the day, except after rain. The maximum laying takes place in autumn and at the beginning of winter.
- Eggs: length of development: over 3 months at 5°C, 15 to 20 days at 20°C. Normal developement occurs when the soil humidity ranges between 40 to 80% and the temperature between 5 and 20°C.

[R]Damage

The slugs feed between the veins of leaves, giving them a notched or ragged (*Graminaceae*) appearance. They also make holes in potato tubers (*). When the attack is severe, stems are cut and eaten, plants disappear. The most sensitive stage is seedling: crops which remain at this stage for a long time (cold, drought, presence of a covering plant) are extremely vulnerable.

Losses of seedlings are especially likely on leguminous crops in September, on graminaceous crops in spring or autumn, and on rape in autumn. Plants should be kept under observation during the critical emergence period. Spring-sown crops are vulnerable from May to September, especially in overgrown sites; autumn-sown crops in open soils are especially vulnerable from September to March.

Germinationg seeds (e.g. of cereals) are often attacked below ground level before seedling emergence.

[R]Common Names

DE: Genetzte Ackerschnecke ES: Pequeña babosa gris FR: Petite limace grise, Loche IT: Piccola lumaca grigia PT: Lesma cinzenta pequena, Lesma GB: Loach, Little grey slug

[R] Images

1. *Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller) (Coutin R. / OPIE)

Adult Slug devouring a lettuce leaf.

2. *Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller) (ACTA)

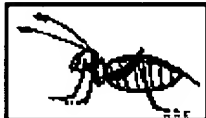
Damage on potato

3. *Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller) Damage to radish roots (Coutin R. / OPIE)

To read this page in French



HYPPZ on line : Species (scientific name), Pests (common names), Glossary, Crops.



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Family = Hygromiidae



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Cernuella virgata

This is another introduced species from Europe that is a major pasture pest in Australia. Fouling of pasture causes major losses in sheep pastures.

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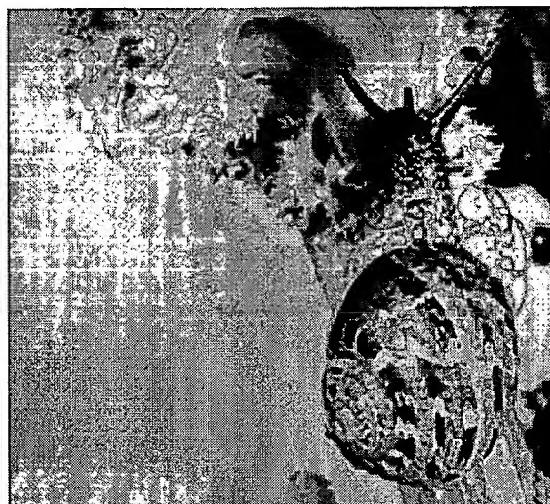
Family = Helicidae



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Helix aspersa

The second most widespread pest species in the world. Its use as a gourmet food has facilitated its dispersal worldwide. A major pest of citrus in the US and a general garden pest in most of the world. If you can't beat 'em EAT 'EM.

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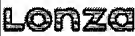
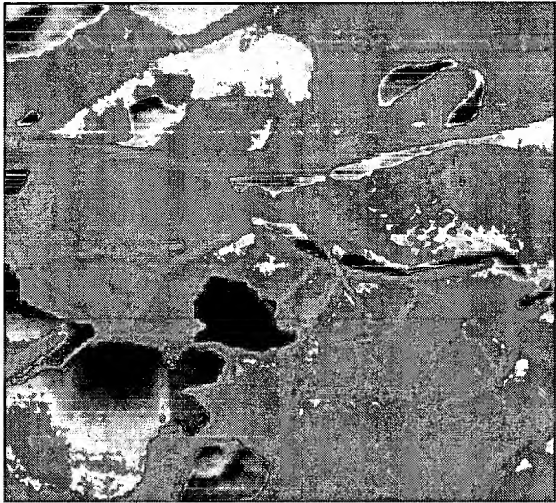
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Deroceras reticulatum

The most destructive and widespread pest slug in the world. It is found on all continents and has a very variable life-cycle.



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